The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869. NUMBER 160.

WASHINGTON.

Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

The President's Message and What is Said of It.

Large Number of Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

The Treasury and Navy Reports.

Large Batch of Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress opened with the usual ceremonies. The weather was rain this forenoon, about this noon, and most threatening. The storm was so severe, and the indications so unfavorable at the opening of the Senate, that but few Senators were present at that time. Mr. Thurman was the only one of the Democratic Senators present. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Morrill, and several other Republican Senators were present, but their Secretaries. For half an hour before noon the Senate Chamber was quite lively, and the floor was thronged with members and their friends, the usual amount of hand-shaking and congratulation. Occasional good morning greetings, and the calls of members to their seats, were the only sounds indicating a session. At the gallery doors every seat was filled, and many of those who could not get seats were standing in the passages. A large number of ladies were present, a majority, of course, of the wives and friends of members, but a number of others, evidently strangers in the city, were also in the crowd. The diplomatic gallery, including the members of the Cabinet and their families, included all reformatory and benevolent institutions, all transportation, and all the departments from all parts of the country. Many of the members were in full uniform, and the display of epaulettes, cocked hats, and feathers, number of sabres, boots, spurs, and other military paraphernalia, made the old chamber look more brilliant than it has been for years. The session was not extended so as to cover the time of the opening of the House for Wednesday.

LAST YEAR.

The consolidation of the mail corps, as provided in General Garfield's bill, and the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments, to be called the Department of Supplies, are the two measures which are to be pushed with the utmost vigor. The Second Department, that of Supplies, will be the most important, and will have the most work to do. The Second Department, it has just been ascertained, that apparently such consolidations are what is now going on to the Treasury Department, and Mr. Morrill's proposition which cancelled the leading officers was one of the first consolidations ever made.

ADJOURNED.

The President sent to the Senate about two nominations to-day. They were not read, and, therefore, have not been acted upon. It is understood from the White House, however, that they were simply of appointments to vacancies that have been made in the Cabinet, and that there was very little or no opposition to them, and that they will be confirmed, no others that had recently become Presidential vacancies.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and adjourned for the day, owing to the inclemency of the weather, at 1:30 p.m. The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Secretary read the journal of the last session of the Forty-first Congress, which was approved.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Washington, praying for the passage of a bill to secure the right of suffrage to all citizens in the District.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the principal of

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

THE NEXT STATE APPORTIONMENT.

We fully agree with those, whether Democratic or Republican, who think that the calling of a portion only of our State Legislature to meet in extra session, for the purpose of making the apportionment for the next Congress, is a mistake. The Republican party can well afford, as long as its principles and practices are mostly right, to sacrifice a little party advantage in order to secure a majority of the people. Whatever did injure any party that attempts it.

In the discussion of the question, it is fairly due to the political sentiment of the State, and to the large Republican majority, that the President-elect should be a Republican. Any other course than this would be on a par with a departure from manifest justice and honor. We cannot at almost I certainly to defeat the object of the convention. After the convention has organized, and the questions which will come before it for action are published, the interests of the citizens of the Judges and Legislature, and the just rights of the people of Chicago, demand, that the more effectual protection of cities in the exercise of those powers of self-government, for which they pay the bills, should be secured [illegible] the adoption of constitutional and effective limitations upon corporations, and at the polls and in the Legislature, the election of the ablest and most faithful men for the benefit of private and personal interests; the providing for all incorporations under general laws; the question whether judges shall be elected or appointed; the [illegible] of the State debt, so that it must be paid fully and fairly recognized; in all legislation; the government of the creation of debt by States, counties, or cities, at home, [illegible] and without the authorization of [illegible] of the taxes [illegible] to pay the debt within a specified period; the restoration and simplification of the penalties relating to the taxes of the State and counties; of all usurious, political, civil, and criminal, to a code, etc., are all matters which, [illegible] Republicans can have any party interest. We believe that before the convention adjourns the Fifteenth Amendment will have conferred the power to vote on all which [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] already [illegible] of the people. And the only negro question which has heretofore divided the two parties will have no longer any place in the [illegible] Chicago should [illegible] by the Democrats, should [illegible] the colored people would doubtless agree in submitting to the popular suffrage, by a clause conferring the right of suffrage.

These questions, then, are only the questions of the organization of the State, and not of any party in it, party division. The number of parties in governmental division in our own and other States has been the standing [illegible] and perpetual stumbling block of that Constitution. It is [illegible] doubtful that this irritating question will be kept wholly out of the convention. The moment it enters the convention will be changed from an [illegible] of constitutional reform into a point of political [illegible]. There is a possibility of the [illegible] of the convention resulting in any great good, or in any benefit to the State proportionate to the opportunity it [illegible], but the [illegible] of party have begun to [illegible] and [illegible] Republican. They all [illegible] that parties, for many of the members will have forgotten even the interests of their party in their desire to carve out distinct [illegible] of this party, and [illegible] proved in deliberative calmness, in [illegible] spirit, its legislative pride, its desire to render the State in service which will have its [illegible] impress for good for half a century to come, [illegible] from the start to the [illegible] divided into factions. The [illegible] of rectifying it is the first. Let the convention [illegible] that the division shall be determined by the first Legislature which shall assemble after the taking of the census of 1870, and that in the choice of the members of members shall not take effect [illegible] this. In advance of the [illegible] of the census the convention will [illegible] the ratio of representation, and [illegible] the population of the respective counties and towns. Another [illegible] will be the number of Senators and Representatives which the State is entitled to, viz., the actual population. Being neither an important one, it will be likely to endanger the interests of either party, and is not certain to [illegible] the [illegible] of the convention will, of course, provide that a second apportionment shall be made by the Legislature after the State census of 1875, and so on every [illegible] years. We believe that [illegible] will be [illegible] by the Legislature after the [illegible] by the federal census of 1870, and that only [illegible] will be [illegible] by the Legislature of 1869. The [illegible] of this [illegible] is, as far as [illegible] is concerned, not material. Nobody believes it [illegible] will [illegible] by a majority of the [illegible] in the Legislature. The only question of importance is, whether the Democrats will [illegible] the convention [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

THE SOUTH.

Dissolution of the Old Rebel Organization of the New South.

Address Secretly Given Privately, After Its Last Meeting Was Held.

Mayor Rousel Tenders the Chair to Vice President.

Immortal Address — The Mayor's Views on Municipal Affairs.

Communication from the City Treasurer About the New Loan.

Mr. Cope's Official Bond.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, Mayor Rousel in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Bross, Bryan, Burch, Cook, Cregier, Dexter, Dunham, Evans, Fuller, Gage, Gilbert, Haines, Hamilton, Hoyne, Hubbard, Kinsley, Lill, Loomis, Lyon, Mann, Matteson, Medill, Miller, Newberry, Nixon, Peck, Rawson, Rice, Rosenthal, Sexton, Sherman, Smith, Stiles, Throop, Tuley, Wallace, Wentworth, Wheeler, Wicker, Wilson, Wright and Young — 40.

The first business of any importance was the reading of a communication from the Mayor, in which he said that he had appointed Mr. Cope to the office of City Treasurer, and that he had no doubt that he would perform the duties of the office with fidelity and ability. He also appointed Mr. Hamilton to the office of Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Hoyne to the office of City Attorney. The Mayor then said that he had appointed Mr. Cregier to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and that he would perform the duties of the office with fidelity and ability. He also appointed Mr. Hamilton to the office of Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Hoyne to the office of City Attorney. The Mayor then said that he had appointed Mr. Cregier to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and that he would perform the duties of the office with fidelity and ability.

Mr. Cregier moved that the communication be received and placed on file. Carried.

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